S
364
G1c
v.2n.3

Montana State Library
3 0864 1005 1724 5

Checkmate

Volume 2, Number 3 October - December, 1974

JAN 14 1975

BOARD APPROVES 1975 BUDGET

On December 12 the Board of Crime Control approved the budgeting of almost $2 million in federal funds to be used in implementing the 1975 statewide action plan for improving all levels of the state's criminal justice system.

The allocations by category are:

Manpower	$ 270,500
Training	282,900
Education	142,000
Equipment	151,000
Facilities	272,500
Workloads	13,500
Operating Standards	117,450
Services	67,500
Information Services	332,000
High Crime Incidence Areas	140,150
Corrections	192,000
TOTAL FEDERAL ALLOCATION	$1,982,000

STATE DOCUMENTS

The Board approved changes in the Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) regulations, involving minimum standards and peace officer and instructor certification, increasing the number of hours in the basic course, and revising the intermediate and advanced courses.

(See page 3 for Great Awards)

Volunteer Dispatch Unique in State

They said it couldn't be done. The town of Troy has a 24-hour police, fire, and ambulance dispatch, and would you believe 28 regular dispatchers? From high school students to retired persons, they man the radio in 6-hour shifts, handling as many as 70 calls a day or more. Their dispatch may well be the only strictly volunteer system of emergency communication in the state, and is as professional an operation as you'll find anywhere.

It all started in May, 1973, after the already existing 24-hour ambulance service pointed up the need for a dispatch that was also round-the-clock.

In the dispatch headquarters in a basement room of the United Methodist Church sits Ann Kensler, President of the Volunteer Dispatch. Besides working regular shifts on the radio, Ann recruits and trains new dispatchers. The office is well organized, its bulletin board covered with all the highly visible, color coded lists, maps, and bits of information a dispatcher needs while working.

The 50-watt base station is located in the small jail building. At present Troy can communicate only with Libby; funds could provide a repeater system which would widen Troy's range. The dispatchers feel it would be a valuable service if they could, for example, communicate with Thompson Falls because of the high frequency of accidents along the heavily traveled Bull Lake Road.

Dispatchers activate the fire siren and the beepers carried by the ambulance team members. All phone, radio, and in-person calls are logged and then the daily logs typed for permanent police department records. On the radio, the police "ten code" is used.

(Continued on page 2)

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

Published by
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Region I Advisory Council Gives Awards

The Region I Advisory Council's monthly business meeting in Missoula on November 22 was highlighted by the presentation of award certificates to individuals who have given extraordinary service to the Crime Control Commission, the RAC, or generally to the criminal justice system.

Council Chairman Cal Christian presented certificates to:

Jim Blodgett, Deputy Warden of the State Prison; Gordon Browder, Board of Crime Control Chairman; Larry Elison, who preceded Browder as Board Chairman; Larry Lytle, Lewis & Clark County Chief Sheriff's Deputy; Brinton B. Markle, formerly Administrator of the Board of Crime Control and now program manager for the Montana Council on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals; Congressman Dick Shoup; Curt Snyder, Flathead County Sheriff; Fred White and Jim Forker, former RAC members; Ted Waggener, former Kalispell Police Chief; and Kathy Murrish, dispatcher for Plains Police Chief Chuck Murrish, her husband. Mrs. Murrish's certificate was presented by Plains Mayor H. Marlin Postma.

Mike Lavin, Brinton Markle, and Region I Staff Advisor Duke Willey each briefly addressed the gathering.

ELISON IS HONORED

Following the Board meeting on December 12, Mike Lavin presented Larry Elison, former Board Chairman, a plaque in appreciation of Elison's long and dedicated service to the Board.

Mike Lavin, left, congratulating Larry Elison.

Special Thanks

The Board of Crime Control staff wishes to extend its sincere thanks to the five Regional Advisory Councils for their fine cooperation in providing input for next year's comprehensive plan.

Volunteer Dispatch . . .

(Continued from page 1)

According to the dispatchers, there is no busiest day or time — it's completely unpredictable. The most challenging event the dispatch has handled so far is the flood of January '74 when Callahan Creek overflowed its banks, splitting the town into two islands and leaving many people and even a whole train stranded. National news media took note of how the dispatchers calmly took charge as, without power for their radio, they worked the ambulance radio until power was restored.

Ann observes that if the town were to buy a dispatch system like it, such an operation would cost at least 50 times more than the present system. Troy realizes not only this saving, but also the benefit of improving the operation, efficiency, and confidence of its police department. Too, residents can be secure in knowing that at any time help is only as far away as the telephone.

When asked what it is about Troy that allows this dispatch to succeed, Mrs. Kensler said, "Our people — highly motivated — very special people. It takes dedication."

Betsy Winslow, Ann Kensler, and Paula Stevens between calls.

Dispatch V.P. Delores Carr and President Ann Kensler receiving award certificate from Duke Willey.

Standards And Goals Holds Orientation Meeting

The Montana Council on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals held its orientation conference on December 14 to inform citizens and criminal justice personnel about the program, which will develop recommendations and standards in the areas of police, courts, corrections, community crime prevention, and information systems in order to improve Montana's criminal justice system and reduce crime in the state.

The meeting was addressed by Federal Judge W. D. Murray, Council Chairman, Federal Judge W. J. Jamison, Ellis MacDougal, National Advisory Commission on Standards and Goals, Brinton B. Markle, Michael A. Lavin, and James Haggerty, Director of Standards and Goals Initiative, Office of National Priority Programs.

Judge Jamison said what is needed is not a harder or softer approach, but a more intelligent approach toward the problems of criminal justice. There is a tendency toward undue emphasis of the rights of the offender, he said. Judge Jamison compared the A.B.A. and National Advisory Commission standards, and quoted past judges and justices on the background of criminal justice philosophy. He warned care be taken in considering which standards should be changed.

Ellis MacDougal called the present system a "non-system" in which police, courts, and corrections are not accountable, each working in its own way, and looks forward to the day when the system will be based on professionalism instead of politics. "Standards are a roadmap to the future," he said.

James Haggerty remarked that past crime-fighting efforts have lacked a clear sense of direction as well as means by which they could be measured and evaluated. "Operating without standards and goals invites failure," he warned.

The afternoon session was devoted to meetings of the five task forces: police, courts, corrections, community crime prevention, and information systems.

Judge Murray, Judge Jamison, and Brinton Markle at conference.

Grant Awards . . .

(Continued from page 1)

The Board made the following grant awards on December 13:

REGION I

Ravalli County Attorney	
Travel, per diem, tuition to attend pre-trial strategy seminar in Denver	$ 316.80
Missoula County Attorney	
Travel, per diem, tuition to attend pre-trial strategy seminar in Denver	306.65
St. Ignatius Police	
Evidence collection kit	116.55
Stevensville Police	
Camera	107.55
Sanders County Sheriff	
3 cameras, 2 megaphones, siren/PA, 5 shotguns, 5 shotgun locks, latent print kit, movie projector	2,106.45
Ravalli County Sheriff	
Siren/PA system	238.05
Polson Police Dept.	
Riot control equipment and 2 sets alley lights	463.50
Plains Police Dept.	
Siren, alley lights, and camera	406.35
Missoula Police Dept.	
2 siren/PA systems, camera, transcriber, 12 gas masks	1,436.31
Missoula Police Dept.	
16 mm movie projector	675.00
Missoula County Sheriff	
Electronic directional tracking system	3,215.25
Lincoln County Sheriff	
4 recorders, transcriber, and siren/PA system	1,020.15
Libby Police Dept.	
Camera accessories (strobe, lens, tripod)	344.21
Kalispell Police Dept.	
Video tape system (no tapes)	3,636.90
Hamilton Police Dept.	
2 recorders and 1 transcriber	530.10
Columbia Falls Police	
Camera and 2 sets alley lights	188.55

REGION II

Lewis & Clark County Attorney	
Travel, per diem, tuition to attend the National Conference of Juvenile Justice in New Orleans	571.50
Lewis & Clark County	
Salary for law student to work during Christmas vacation	238.50
Beaverhead County Attorney	
1 dictating and 1 transcribing unit	909.00
Park County Sheriff	
Light bars, speakers (PA), roll bar	2,298.60
Granite County Attorney	
Desk dictation set	405.00
Madison County Attorney	
2 cameras	215.10
Gallatin County Sheriff	
4 cameras	320.40
Dillon Police Dept.	
3 cameras	322.65

(Continued on page 4)

Grant Awards . . .

(Continued from page 3)

Boulder Police
1 mobile radio 819.90

Gallatin County
1 mobile radio 947.70

Bozeman Police
Call tone encoder, 4 pagers with chargers 1,384.03

Anaconda Police
1 control center 3,962.70

Lewis & Clark County
Porta/mobile radio 804.15

Lewis & Clark County
Intensive counseling — hourly wages for 2 part-time counselors 3,483.31

REGION 111

Town of Cascade
Provide salary supplement sufficient to maintain a full-time professional police officer for the town 943.87

Havre Police Dept.
Salary for LEEP graduate — first year funding 6,975.00

Cascade County
Partial tuition to attend canine academy 450.00

Cascade County
Travel, per diem, administration fee to attend photographic workshop in New York 594.77

Chouteau County Sheriff
Siren/PA, light bar, protective screen 541.80

Havre Police Dept.
Photocopier (photographic), movie projector, overhead projector, camera 1,696.95

Glacier County Probation
Cassette dictating unit 405.00

Toole County Probation
Cassette dictating unit 405.00

Great Falls Police Dept.
Photographic equipment 10,632.24

Conrad Police Dept.
Camera and lens 252.00

City of Belt
Light bar 213.30

Toole County Sheriff
Siren/PA system 247.50

Toole County Sheriff
2 cameras 172.08

Cascade County Sheriff
7 instamatic cameras and 1 zoom lens for Nikon camera 419.58

REGION IV

Billings Police Dept.
Travel, per diem, registration to attend the National Conference on Juvenile Justice in San Diego 445.11

Carbon County Sheriff
Tear gas and related equipment 648.45

Musselshell County Sheriff
Light bar 270.00

Hardin Police Dept.
Shotgun, tear gas equipment for trained personnel, recorder, light bar, PA, gun lock 810.18

Big Timber
1 mobile radio 819.90

Fergus County
1 mobile radio 857.70

Sweetgrass County
1 mobile radio 819.90

REGION V

Powder River County Attorney
Travel, per diem, tuition to attend pre-trial strategy seminar in Denver 263.52

Malta Police Dept.
Shotgun and lock 111.51

STATE AND OTHER AGENCIES

Montana County Attorney Association
Travel and per diem to Washington, D.C., for 5 (1 from each region) county attorneys to visit the FBI laboratory 2,070.00

Swan River Youth Camp
Photography equipment for vocational education and rehabilitation 2,188.35

Swan River Youth Camp
Consultant services, staff travel and per diem, photographic equipment and publication costs 6,468.41

Missoula County—4th Judicial District
Travel, per diem, and conference fee to attend a court administration course in Reno 359.10

Lewis & Clark County
Travel, per diem, and registration to attend ATLA seminar "Defending the Criminal Case" in Las Vegas 286.20

Pine Hills School
Travel, per diem, and registration to attend a national workshop on affirmative action in correctional institutions in San Francisco 433.77

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 71

STATE LIBRARY CM
930 E. LYNDALE AVE.
HELENA, MT 5960-

NOV 8 1974

checkmate

Vol. 2, No. 2 STATE DOCUMENTS July - September, 1974

S
364
G1c
v.2n.2

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

LAVIN IS ADMINISTRATOR; BROWDER NEW CHAIRMAN

On September 27, the Montana Board of Crime Control selected Michael A. Lavin to be Administrator. The announcement was made by the new Board Chairman Gordon Browder during the Board's monthly meeting in Helena.

A native of Kalispell, Lavin, 34, joined the Board shortly after its inception in 1968. Until the resignation last June of Brinton Markle, the agency's first administrator, Lavin was Assistant Administrator.

Browder, appointed Board Chairman by Gov. Thomas L. Judge on August 22, replaced Larry Elison, a UM law professor, on September 1. A member of the UM Sociology Department for 19 years, Browder is director of both the school's graduate training program in criminology and the Institution of Social Science Research. He has also served on the Education and Training Task Force of the Crime Control Board.

This was also the first meeting for Butte mayor Mike Micone, who replaces former Helena mayor Steve Keim on the Board.

A list of the grant awards made at the September meeting begins on page 5.

Mike Lavin (left) and Gordon Browder presiding over the September Board meeting.

Discovery House Emphasizes Attention

The attention home in Anaconda can be described in many ways. Words like warm, friendly, homey, relaxing, and comfortable come immediately to mind. Licensed by Social Rehabilitation Services, Discovery House has been in existence as a short-term (1 week to 3 months) group foster home since July 30, 1974, serving kids from 10 to 18 from Granite, Powell, and Deer Lodge Counties. The first placement was made in August, and now three young people are living there.

Deer Lodge County donated the structure, its former welfare building, and together with the City of Anaconda, gave $10,000; Powell County supplied $2,400. The Board of Crime Control paid for the extensive remodeling, and the Youth Development Bureau paid the operational costs.

The "attention home" concept grew out of the volunteer movement of the 1960's

(continued on page 2)

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

Markle Named Program Manager

Former Board of Crime Control Director Brinton B. Markle has been appointed Program Manager for the Montana Council on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The announcement was made in Helena by U.S. District Court Judge W. D. Murray, Council Chairman.

Using federal funds through the Board of Crime Control, the Council is starting a two-year program to develop standards, goals, and recommendations aimed at improving Montana's criminal justice system, ultimately reducing crime in the state.

Markle said the Council's work is "a sincere attempt to develop real and workable standards appropriate to the state of Montana, not a repetition of federal dictates or standards." It will involve examination of volatile issues like the death penalty, gun control, state police, and the criminality of prostitution and use of marijuana. "No purpose would be served if such topics are avoided simply because they are controversial," Markle said.

A meeting of the newly constituted Council will be held during October, according to Judge Murray. Both he and Markle anticipate and encourage public involvement in the program.

Jack Lodell, Region II Field Monitor, and Sister Gilmary Vaughn at Discovery House.

A view of the boys' room, which sleeps four.

DISCOVERY HOUSE . . .

(continued from page 1)

with emphasis on ATTENTION rather than DETENTION. Detaining a kid in jail is merely keeping him on ice until he can get out. It is more than a neutral experience, indeed it is negative in that he forms negative attitudes and feelings while being detained, and can even receive unwholesome input from fellow prisoners.

Instead of a jail cell, give him a place with a home-like atmosphere. Give him a set of substitute parents who are keenly interested in him and his problems, and a trained counselor to whom any kid could relate — people who give him attention, just what he has cried out for. Accentuate the positive, constructive aspects of community interaction. Knowing that someone cares can improve his self image, and can enable him to look at society in a friendlier way.

Sister Gilmary Vaughn, Board Chairman, project director, and counselor, will do more intensive counseling and diagnosis at the home with continuing Board of Crime Control funds. She feels a facility like Discovery House is invaluable in helping the great number of kids for whom adequate guidance and care are not available, and in meeting the shortage of individual foster homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Estill are the group home parents, living on the premises. Back-up parents fill in when the Estills are away.

The building includes two spacious bedrooms, one each for four girls and four boys, and a back-up bedroom for two additional kids or back-up parents. These rooms have desks and tall closets, and the dark wood paneling sets off the brightly colored shag carpeting, spreads, and draperies. When the sun floods the rooms, the greens and oranges of the decor glow.

The large living room features TV, tropical fish, and a mountain view, and through one corner of the floor a wrought iron spiral staircase descends into the rec room, which contains a ping pong table, TV, library, games, and cards. A prospective addition is a stereo. This room is under continuing renovation, and Sister Gilmary hopes its list of facilities will grow.

There is also a dining room with a long table; a comfortable office that can be used for counseling, meeting with parents, or even guest sleeping; and several baths.

The kids cook their own breakfast in the home's kitchen, and in good weather enjoy the outdoor barbecue and picnic table.

While there are rules to live by, Discovery House offers its young people not only a real home where they can bring friends and use the recreational facilities, an opportunity to re-evaluate themselves and their lives.

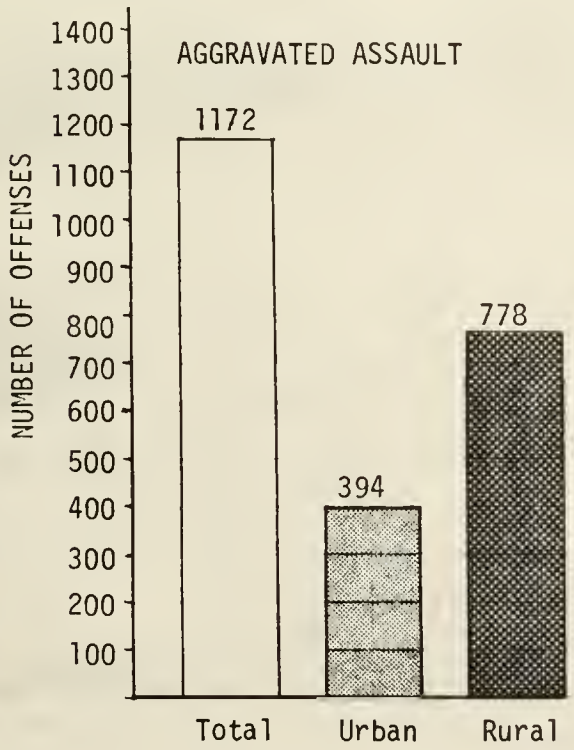
Urban/Rural Crime: Surprising Statistics

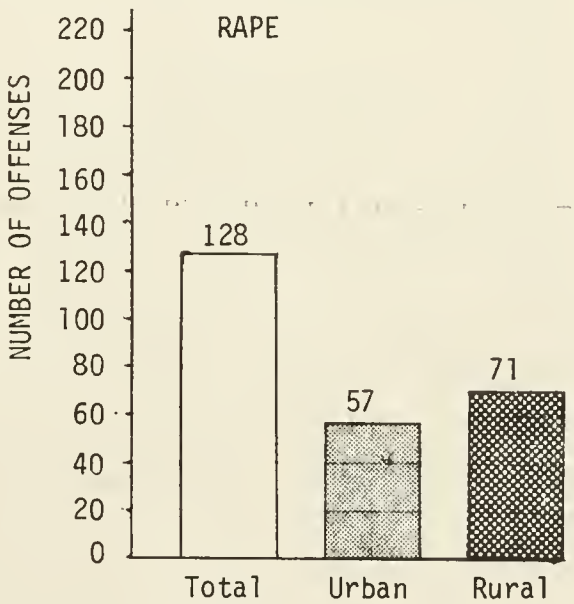
It has been widely assumed in recent years that a high crime rate goes hand in hand with high concentration of population. However, a report recently released by Bill Erwin of our Criminal Justice Data Center shows that in Montana this is not necessarily the case.

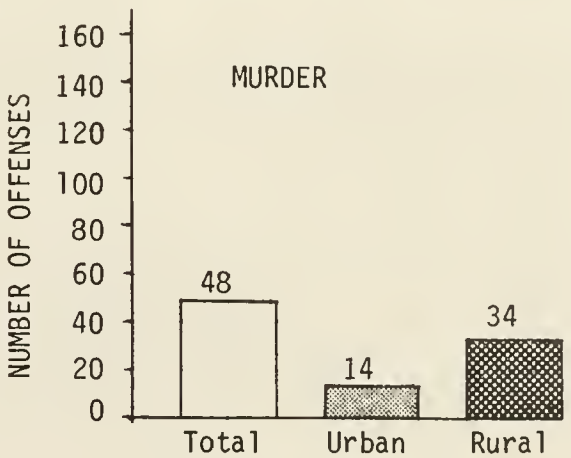
According to the report, "An analysis of urban/rural crime in Montana shows about 70% of the seven major index crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft) occur in urbanized areas . . . Even though only 30% of the offenses are occurring in the rural environment, several types of violent crimes are occurring there at a higher rate than in urban areas. These crimes are murder, rape and aggravated assault."

The Uniform Crime Report and other studies show that in these types of crime, the offender is very often someone the victim knows, either an acquaintance or a relative. In remote areas with sparse population, most residents of a given community know or recognize the other residents. Since many of these communities depend on seasonal industries such as agriculture or construction for support, they are affected by winter unemployment. The residents thus affected have no chance to travel or meet new people. And since most men in rural places own some type of firearm, firing a gun without being heard or seen is relatively easy.

"As a result the forced environment of the few and all too familiar places combined with the forced company of the same old inhabitants leads to stressful situations and the inevitable clashes. These clashes are usually beyond the control of the local law enforcement agencies," the report states.







Radar Is Available

The Board of Crime Control has received numerous inquiries from local agencies about the purchase of radar units. The Board no longer funds radar equipment, but the State has a purchasing agreement with two firms that manufacture radars, and local agencies may buy at the state bid price. The following types are available:

A. Hand-held, self-contained gun type radar speed measuring device:

Brand: Decatur Electronics
Model: Ra-Gun
Supplier: Decatur Electronics, Inc.
715 Bright Street
Decatur, IL 62522

(continued on page 4)

RADAR—

(continued from page 3)

Price: $645.00

Delivery: 20 days after receipt of order, FOB destination

Terms: Net 30 days

B. Radar speed measuring device for use in a stationary vehicle:

Brand: Speedgun

Model: JF100 M X

Supplier: C.M.I., Inc.
15 S. Highland
Chanute, KA 66720

Price: $810.25

Delivery: 20 days after receipt of order. FOB destination

Terms: 2% — 20 days

C. Radar speed measuring device for use in a moving Vehicle

Brand: Speedgun II with Locksafe

Model: JF 100 M

Supplier: C.M.I., Inc. (as above)

Price: $1,692.50

Delivery: 20 days after receipt of order, FOB destination

Terms: 2% — 20 days

Specifications for any of the above units can be obtained by writing to the manufacturer.

To purchase, deal directly with the manufacturer and be sure to use the reference term contract number T.C. 234-74-S.

Ford Signs J. D. Act

On September 7 President Ford signed into law the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974, which extends existing juvenile delinquency programs for one transition year (Ford did not request an appropriation for FY 1975), creates two new National Institutes and an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Department of Justice, establishes an independent coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and a National Advisory Committee, authorizes new categorical grant programs to deal with juvenile delinquency and runaway youth, and amends certain U.S. Code criminal sections on juvenile delinquency.

It substantially revises and extends existing Federal laws and agency responsibilities related to juvenile delinquency. It places the principal responsibility for Federal juvenile delinquency in the Department of Justice, establishes new organizational entities there to conduct research on and carry out juvenile delinquency programs, and establishes new Federal juvenile delinquency and runaway youth grant programs.

Jail-Raising In Lima

You're the only law in Lima (Mont.), down in the southern tip of giant Beaverhead County. Besides you, there are only four other deputies to cover the county's almost 5,800 square miles of rugged terrain. Suppose you've apprehended a desperado, and you have to take him to jail.

But the jail is in Dillon, 50 miles away. Anything could happen in Lima while you're gone. Do you tie the fellow to a tree until someone from Dillon can fetch him? Or do you take the chance you won't be needed in Lima and take him to Dillon yourself?

Sheriff Lloyd Thomas and Deputy Buzz Davis of Dillon thought up a solution to the problem. They requested and received a modest grant from the Board of Crime Control with which to erect a small holding jail attached to the Lima City Hall. The grant covered the materials needed.

There were some who said it couldn't be done with so little money. But the people of Lima com-

(continued on page 5)

Grayson Phipps, Randy Bernard, and Frank Kluesner pouring the cement floor.

The completed jail attached to the back of the town hall.

Board Awards Grants At September Meeting

The Board of Crime Control made the following grant awards at its meeting September 27:

REGION I

Missoula Police—
Salary for LEEP Graduate — $ 6,266.84

Missoula County Attorney—
Travel, per diem and tuition for 1 deputy county attorney to attend trial tactics seminar in San Francisco — 397.40

Missoula Police Court—
Police judge to attend National College of the State Judiciary Evidence School in Reno. Travel, per diem, tuition and conference fee — 593.48

Lake County Attorney—
Travel, per diem and registration for trial tactics seminar in San Francisco — 404.60

Eureka Police—
1 mobile radio — 933.30

Ravalli County—
2 mobile radios — 1,933.65

Salish-Kootenai Tribes—
1 mobile radio — 971.10

Sanders County—
Construction of a block house for housing radio transmitter and receiving equipment — 1,328.00

Hot Springs Police—
Shotgun, lock, saf-t-lites and alley lights — 197.50

LIMA JAIL—

(continued from page 4)

bined their effort and talent and had a jail-raising (you've heard of barn-raisings?). From start to finish it took four months, and was ready for occupancy in September, 1973. Boy Scouts, city councilmen, Deputy Sheriff Grayson Phipps, and Mayor Ken Marler all helped build this sturdy little jail, which has two cells and three beds. Ladies served refreshments for the workmen.

Now Deputy Phipps can simply place a prisoner in the holding jail until that prisoner can be transported to Dillon, if he is to serve jail time.

It was a real community effort, put to use for something that benefits the whole community, and the people of Lima are justifiably proud.

The larger of the two cells.

Mineral County—
4 cameras, evidence kit, narc kit, 2 recorders, 1 transcriber — 1,147.05

Missoula County—
2 siren/PA systems — 747.00

Ronan Police—
Light bar system — 445.82

Thompson Falls Police—
Analysis kit, casting kit, recorder and camera — 605.74

Troy Police—
Siren/PA, recorder and alley lights — 772.55

Flathead County—
Video surveillance system for new jail complex — 9,702.00

Flathead County—
3rd and final year of funding for salary of deputy juvenile probation officer — 2,714.35

Missoula County—
Consulting fees for a unification and/or relocation analysis of law enforcement services — 31,000.00 (approx.)

REGION II

Silver Bow County—
Second year salary of LEEP Graduate. Female, Deputy Sheriff (juvenile officer) — 6,618.39

Granite County Attorney—
Trial tactics seminar in San Francisco. Travel, per diem and tuition — 388.36

Gallatin County—
Canine training — Great Falls; travel and tuition — 949.68

Madison County—
Base radio — 2 units — 3,151.80

Deer Lodge County—
Intensive counseling services for delinquent youth. Salary for project counselor, consultants (psychologist, psychiatrist), travel and operating expenses — 3,644.00

REGION III

Shelby Police—
6 condensed Montana Criminal Codes — 27.00

Cascade County—
Travel, per diem and registration for deputy sheriff to attend seminar (retraining school) on narcotics and dangerous drugs in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. — 459.49

Blaine County Attorney—
Travel, per diem and registration for trial tactics seminar in San Francisco — 410.83

Glacier County—
Travel and per diem to attend classes in Spokane (6 trips) and Missoula (4 trips) on behavioral science — 1,027.88

Shelby Police—
Strobe light, camera case, lens, converter and tripod — 439.60

Teton County—
2 cameras — 216.00

Toole County—
Siren and PA — 247.50

REGION IV

Sweet Grass County Attorney—
Travel, per diem and registration to attend trial tactics seminar in San Francisco — 354.81

Judith Basin County—
Camera and flash unit — 542.02

Billings Police—
C-90 Duelatron target system — 1,487.85

Sweet Grass County—

(continued on page 6)

GRANT AWARDS—

(continued from page 5)

1 Norelco transcriber and electronic siren and PA system	729.00
Billings Police—	
Travel, per diem and registration to attend the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators School	247.11
REGION V	
Rosebud County—	
2 mobile radios and five search lock monitors	2,156.40
Malta Police—	
Investigation kit	62.10
Custer County—	
Salary for deputy probation officer. Second year funding.	6,568.00
Rosebud County—	
Salary for deputy juvenile probation officer	7,873.86
STATE AND OTHER AGENCIES	
Montana State Prison—	
Tuition for canine training in Great Falls	939.67
Montana State Prison—	
College classes for prison inmates. Costs involved: student tuition, books, supplies, testing and travel for project coordination	25,000.00
Montana State Prison—	
Salary for clinical psychologist, trainee psychologist and consultant clinical psychologist	20,000.00
Montana Bar Association—	
Law related education seminar. Travel and per diem	392.46

New Faces At S.P.A.

Six people joined our crew in July and August this year. From left, they are: Terry Hoskins, Public Information Advisor; Lori Michels and Norm Thompson, Project Evaluators; Marilynn Dawe, Accountant; Janet Hull, Administrative Aide, and Marie Anderson, Secretary-Stats.

— READER OPINION ASKED —

In order to better serve you, the readers of Checkmate, and to better disseminate crime control-related information around the state, we'd appreciate your taking a few minutes to let us know your thoughts by answering the following questions and mailing your answers to us. The results will be published in Checkmate. We'd sure like to hear from you — EDITOR.

1. Do you work in a criminal justice-related field? If so, what?
2. Do you wish to continue receiving Checkmate?
3. Is there anyone else you know who would like to receive Checkmate and doesn't? Name, address:
4. Would you like to see more articles from around the state, such as the ones on Discovery House and the Lima jail?
5. What other crime control-related topics would you like to see treated in Checkmate?
6. Do you have any other general or specific suggestions for the newsletter?

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

WHITE LABELED 2

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 71

364
G1c

STATE DOCUMENTS

JUL 9

checkmate

Vol. 2, No. 1 January - June, 1974

JUL 9 1974

Academy, L.E.T.S. Receive Funds

The Board of Crime Control approved a $250,000 grant to continue operation of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy and $150,000 for the Law Enforcement Teletype System but added a caution that less federal money will be available for those programs in the future.

At its meeting, May 30th, in Helena, the Board gave final approval to the L.E.T.S. request. The Academy received $105,185 administrative costs and $144,815 student tuition for the next fiscal year. In granting the funds, the Board noted that four years of federal funding have been provided the two programs. The state must begin to assume the cost of continuing these programs, it added, and free federal funds for innovative projects.

On first reading, the Board approved a $50,000 budget to continue the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council (P.O.S.T.) activities. A $40,000 budget for the County Attorney Coordinator also was tentatively approved.

Lewis & Clark County received $29,101 to operate a short-term attention home for juvenile offenders. Other funds awarded for juvenile justice improvement projects included $13,538 to Mountain View School to staff an intensive treatment unit; $50,000 to the Division of Aftercare for operation of two youth guidance homes and $26,800 to the Department of Institutions to continue training of juvenile institution staff.

In other budget action, the Board voted to reallocate $35,000 of 1973 Part C funds which had been set aside for a further study of the effects of gambling on the criminal justice system. The Board determined that such a study would be inconsequential at this time but did not rule out the possibility of producing a follow-up study at a later date.

The next Board meetings will be held at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman, June 27th and 28th. The July meeting is tentatively scheduled to be held in Missoula.

MARVIN DYE (left) and PAUL FERDA (right) have joined the staff of the State Planning Agency. Story page 7.

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Brinton B. Markle
Executive Director

Kathe McGehee
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

State Plan Approved By L.E.A.A.

The 1974 Montana Plan for Criminal Justice Improvement has been approved by the regional LEAA office in Denver. Copies have been distributed to potential subgrant applicants. The annual plan is a three-volume, 477 page document, outlining the states' budget for $3.74 million in federal LEAA "Part C" or action funds.

The 1974 Plan, with a new title and quadrupled size, is very different from its predecessors. It is the first plan produced by the SPA Planning Bureau as a goal-oriented approach to system planning.

As noted in the introduction to Volume II, previous annual plans concentrated on remedying the obvious short-comings of the system. The 1974 plan looks ahead to developing and implementing a more workable criminal justice system. The introduction and multi-year section of the plan indicate the Board's intent to reduce funding available to operating programs such as the Law Enforcement Academy and the Montana Law Enforcement Teletype System during the next three years. The plan anticipates the state will assume the cost of continuing such programs—freeing federal funds for new and innovative programs.

Contents

Volume One of the 1974 Plan is a data book — a look at resources currently available to the criminal justice system. In addition to sections concerning law enforcement, courts, corrections and juvenile justice, the volume contains an analysis of current state crime rates and a projection of crime increase to 1983. That projection shows that while Montana currently ranks 36th among the states in rate of serious crime per 100,000, the current 8 per cent rate of increase could lead to a major crime problem by 1983 — and a crime rate equivalent to California's present turmoil.

The first volume also contains a progress report concerning programs which were funded by the Board of Crime Control in 1973.

The second volume of the plan describes the strategy developed by the Board of Crime Control to improve Montana's criminal justice system.

Objectives of system improvement are outlined in the section, "A Potential Criminal Justice System for the 1980's." The multi-year and annual action plans for meeting the objectives also are defined.

Annual Action Program

The 1974 action program reflects the first signs of a goal oriented planning approach. Eighteen new program areas have been added to the 32 which were available in 1973.

The major changes in 1974 funding will include:

—Expansion of manpower programs to include specialized manpower assistance in the courts, corrections and juvenile justice area. The 1974 plan continues all law enforcement manpower programs available in 1973 but makes funds available for court and correctional study and treatment personnel.

—Training opportunities for court resource personnel will be funded. Training funds available to law enforcement and criminal justice personnel will be augmented so that prosecution, court and court resource personnel may receive specialized training.

—Community awareness and public education programs will receive new emphasis through three programs to improve police/press relations, fund local impact programs and develop a legal education curriculum for use in secondary schools.

—Funding allocated for equipment purchases will be reduced because a carry-over budget of 1973 funds is available.

—Studies, to provide planning data for future programming, will be made in several areas including police man-power facilities consolidation and correctional planning.

Part E

The 1974 budget for "Part E" funds is contained in a supplement to the plan. The anticipated budget of $190,000 will be made available to Montana State Prison to provide academic and vocational training equipment.

Evaluation

The 1974 plan also contains an evaluation component and a brief statement of evaluation criteria attached to each action program.

In 1974 each subgrant application will be reviewed to determine that problem, supporting data, goal of project and means of implementation are clearly detailed. Sufficient information must be included to permit later evaluation of the project. The staff of the Standards Bureau will assist applicants in planning and preparing implicit subgrants if necessary.

Copies of the plan have been distributed to criminal justice agencies in all communities. Additional copies are available for inspection at the state planning agency and regional field offices.

The Montana Board of Crime Control Communications Task Force has notified all radio users that the Electronics Research Laboratory will provide technical assistance in any area of radio use or service upon written request.

Youth Act Passage Ends Council's Work

Governor Thomas L. Judge signed the Montana Youth Act (HB 797 & 798) on March 28th culminating more than a years' work by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council.

The Council was convened by the Governor in 1972 to review and suggest revisions of Montana's juvenile codes. Under the direction of Supreme Court Justice Frank I. Haswell, the council prepared a discussion draft of new legislation. In the summer of 1972, a series of public hearings was held to gain "grassroots reaction" to the proposed Act.

The Act was controversial. Some social workers felt the Act was not a thorough revision and would not fully protect juvenile rights. The provisions concerning the privacy and security of juvenile court records also were challenged.

However, the final draft prepared by the Council was passed by the Legislature. The Act provides civil rights for juveniles in compliance with recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and provides for streamlined procedures for juvenile courts.

Some of the more significant provisions of the Act are:

—The same rights guaranteed to adults by the United States and Montana Constitutions are extended to juveniles.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK I. HASWELL (left) witnessed the signing of the Montana Youth Act by Governor Thomas L. Judge (right).

—The Act provides for bifurcated juvenile hearings in which the adjudication and disposition actions are separated.

—The probation officers' role in formal hearings is clarified. The officer may no longer play a prosecutorial role.

—The power of arrest by juvenile probation officers is eliminated.

—The Act discourages detention in jail for juveniles.

—Three classifications are established for the adjudication of juveniles: delinquent — youth faced with criminal charges; youth in need of supervision—youth charged with an offense not considered criminal if committed by an adult; and, youth in need of care—dependent and neglected youth.

A summary of legislation passed by the second session of the 43rd Legislature affecting the criminal justice system has been prepared by the staff. Copies are available from the State Planning Agency.

L.E.A.A. Finances Program To Assist Rape Victims, Offer Improved Treatment

Rape and the improved treatment of rape victims by law enforcement and health services personnel, prosecutors and the courts is the subject of a new project by the Center for Women Policy Studies through a $250,000 grant by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The center, with the assistance of two other Washington, D.C. groups, Blackstone Associates and Legal Resources, Inc., will design models of programs that can be used by citizen groups, hospitals, police, prosecutors, and victim compensation boards.

The center is beginning to identify and visit some of the programs already in existence across the country in hopes of getting a full range of ideas for model programs.

All groups or persons who have operating programs attempting to cope with the problems of rape and its victims are urged to contact the center so that they may be included in the initial survey. A handbook will be prepared to help all groups interested in implementing programs for rape victims

The center will also assist interested groups in developing experimental programs. At least six model programs will be started. Persons or organizations interested in beginning a model program should contact the center for Women Policy Studies, Margaret Gates or Jane Chapman, 2000 F St., N.W., Suite 508, Wash., D.C. 20036, or call (202) 872-1770.

CRIME CONTROL DIGEST — April I, 1974

Subgrant Procedure

A lot has been said about subgrant applications. Some printable and more unprintable. You have a project in mind, you've read the state plan and the application and reporting guidelines. You sit down to write your application and your mind goes blank . . .

Happened before? If it has or if it might, a brief review of the essentials of a subgrant applicantion may be helpful.

Application Narratives

Subgrant applications must be submitted on the forms available from the State Planning Agency or the regional field monitors. With the forms, you should request a copy of the "application and reporting guidelines."

Within the form is a blank page for the program narrative. Your narrative is the meat of the application. Throughout the review process, the staff and Board will rely on your description of the project to judge its eligibility.

If the project is funded, the Standards Bureau will later use your narrative to assist you in evaluating the success of the project.

The narrative has four essential parts:

1. Problem Definition—State the problem which your project is aimed at solving in as clear and concise a way as possible. Be specific. Avoid broad generalities.

   Be sure to give facts and figures to substantiate your problem. For example, a request for manpower should be supported by data on currently available manpower and workloads.
2. Measurable Goal—The next step is to define what your project will accomplish in a way that can be measured. In the manpower application, an additional person might reduce the workload of current personnel by a certain amount or provide a certain type of service to a specified clientele. Whatever the objective state it clearly so you will know if it is reached.
3. Implementation Description—In detail, describe how you are going to get from your current problem to your objective. Listing each necessary task and a time-table for accomplishing each one is helpful.
4. Data Reporting Method—Describe what data can be made available to the Board of Crime Control to demonstrate the progress of the project. Tell how the data will be collected and include an assurance that the data will be available to the Board of Crime Control for evaluation purposes. The application should establish a goal and a means for getting there—as well as a way to measure progress.

Planning for Evaluation

Evaluation is not a critique of a project. Evaluation is the method the SPA uses to assist local agencies in finding efficient and economical solutions to problems. A narrative which contains the four parts listed above will describe a carefully pre-planned project. The progress of such a project and its ultimate success or degree of success will be useful in planning and implementing other projects. It also provides benchmarks for the project director to measure his progress.

Any applicant encountering problems can request a pre-application conference by contacting Henry Lang, at the SPA. The agency staff will meet with the applicant to assist in planning the project.

In some instances, the Bureau of Standards will request a post-application conference to clerify a portion of the project.

Deadlines

Subgrant applications pass through many hands in the review process. The chart below shows the main stages of review and the time table for action.

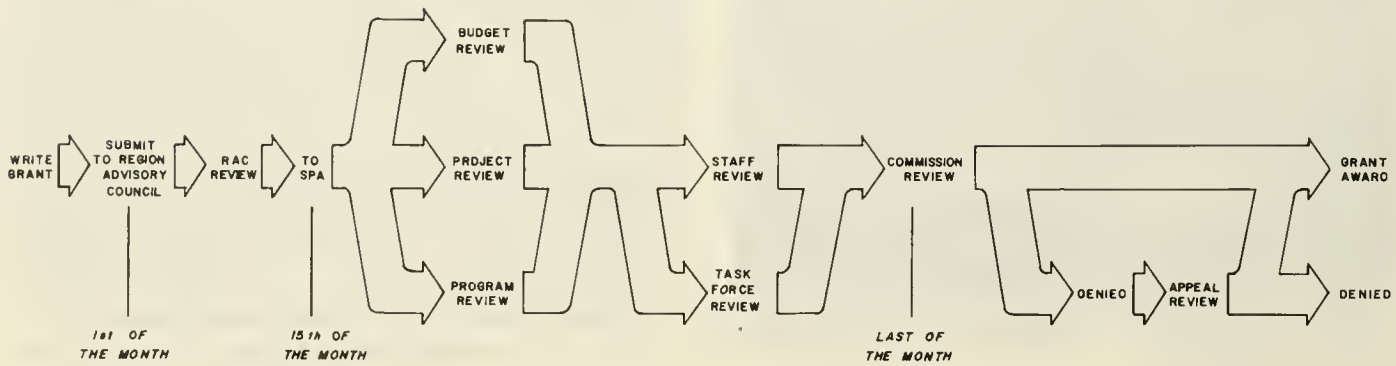
Local agencies deadline for submission to the Regional Advisory Council is the 1st of the month. Applications reaching the regional field monitors by the 1st will be reviewed and passed to the State Board by the 15th.

Applications from state agencies and the recommendations of the Regional Advisory Councils must be received by the State Planning Agency on the 15th to be included on the Board's agenda.

Once received by the SPA the subgrant goes through three reviews. Margaret Crutcher, the Fin-

(continued on page 5)

GRANT REVIEW PROCESS



Regional Task Forces To Assist in Planning

The Regional Advisory Councils, in cooperation with the State Planning Bureau have devised a strategy to insure local input into the 1975 comprehensive state plan.

According to that plan, task forces were chosen by the Councils to determine regional and local problems and develop improvement options. Larry Lytle is coordinating the work of the regional councils with activities of the State Planning Bureau Staff.

Thirty-seven task force members attended a planning orientation in Helena, June 7th. The state staff presented data and a model planning method to insure regional input.

The task forces, each composed of from 5 to 7 members, representing the interests of police and sheriffs, courts, corrections, juvenile justice and local government will contact local criminal justice officials to determine local problems. Data to support the existence and size of the local problem can be taken from summary volumes prepared by the State Research Bureau and distributed to the task force members.

The task force also will develop improvement options to alleviate the problems.

From the work of the task force, the councils will select the three most serious or "priority" problems for the region.

As funding is available, the state planning agency will develop programs to deal with the regional priorities.

The development of regional input is an important step in shifting from system-oriented to goal-oriented planning," Bill Wolfe, planning director told the task force members. "We are starting to look ahead to what kind of system we need and, with available resources, what kind of system we want."

L.E.A.A. Modifies Procedure For Indian Grant Review

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration agreed to modify procedures for handling Indian discretionary grants effective June 1. The changes will speed the grant review process and recognize the independence of tribal governments, according to Gil Baldwin, Indian Justice Planner.

L.E.A.A. agreed to acknowledge the states' waiver of financial responsibility for funding granted to tribal governments. In language added to the "sign-off" endorsement required of the Board of Crime Control, LEAA recognizes that the state of Montana having disclaimed all right and title to Indian lands has no jurisdiction in tribal affairs.

Consequently, LEAA agreed to initiate direct legal action against subgrantees in the case of illegal use of funds.

The clarification had been sought by Board of Crime Control Administrator Brinton B. Markle who noted that previous LEAA procedures did not recognize the sovereignity of Indian reservations.

In other action, the National Indian Affairs Desk was abolished. All Indian discretionary grant applications will be submitted to the State Indian Justice Planner/Advisor for review. They will then be sent to the Regional LEAA Office in Denver for final review and grant award. This procedure will shorten the review process and assist in getting funds to units of local Indian government in the shortest possible time.

The following applications requesting $177,680 are currently in review:

Crow Reservation, Courthouse Construction — $80,000.00; Flathead Reservation, Manpower & Equipment — $41,488.00; Fort Peck Reservation, Manpower (Juvenile Workers) — $39,958.00; and Fort Peck Reservation, Manpower & Equipment — $28,861.00.

Future activity in the area of Indian criminal justice will be aimed at improving the total system capacity to reduce crime, particularly juvenile delinquency. Special attention will be given to developing workable standards and goals for the Indian justice system, Baldwin said.

Subgrant Procedure— **(continued from page 4)**

ance Officer checks the budget, to insure that it is correct and matching requirements have been met. She also checks that all items for which funding is requested are eligible under board funding policy. The project is reviewed to make sure that it fits within a program of the comprehensive state plan, and, finally, the project is reviewed to determine its over-all merits.

The application is then reviewed by the SPA staff or by a task force of the Board of Crime Control which recommends award or denial to the Board. Finally, the application is reviewed by the Board. Large grants are read two consecutive months before final action is taken. Smaller grants may be acted upon immediately—usually within 30 days.

Appeal

If an application is rejected by the Board, the applicant may request a review of the decision within fifteen days of notice of the decision. The Board will schedule to meet with the applicant and review the decision within the next 30 days. The applicant will be notified within 30 days of the hearing.

If the application is again rejected by the Board, the applicant may make final appeal to the Governor within 30 days of notice of the final decision by the Board.

Drug Training Scheduled

The National Training Institute has scheduled a two-week Drug Enforcement Administration School to be held in Great Falls, July 8-19. The school will be repeated in Casper, Wyoming, August 5-16 and in Rapid City, South Dakota, September 9-20.

Crime Goes Unreported; L.E.A.A. Study Proves

Nearly half the victims of assault, robbery, burglary and major larceny do not report the incident to the police, according to preliminary results of a study conducted for LEAA by the Bureau of Census. The non-reporting rate for lesser crime — such as larceny of less than $50 was as high as 80 per cent.

The most common reasons cited for not reporting the crime, according to the survey's preliminary report, was that the victim felt police couldn't do anything or the victim didn't think the incident was important enough.

The survey was conducted in eight major cities from July through October of 1972 and was based on victimization data from the previous 12 months.

Some 25,000 persons were interviewed in 10,000 to 12,000 households and businesses in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, Dallas, St. Louis, Denver, and Portland, Oregon.

The study was implemented by the National Crime Panel — a $10 million per year program to furnish periodic statistics on the incidence of crime, its costs, characteristics of the crime and the victim, estimates of unreported crime, and an assessment of why people fail to report crime. National data will be provided on a quarterly basis.

The panel will gather in-depth information on crime and its victims in 26 major American cities. Hundreds of smaller areas in the nation also are being surveyed to provide a national picture of crime.

"Test studies have shown in the past that substantial amounts of crime go unreported," said LEAA Administrator Donald E. Santarelli. "This study confirms those surveys."

"The criminal justice system must now redouble its efforts to restore the public's confidence in the police and our judicial and enforcement process," he said.

"The statistics have uncovered in minute detail the sobering fact that a great many people do not report crime because they are turned off by the criminal justice system and its clanking process," Santarelli said.

"It shows that there is an obvious need to turn the citizen on to the criminal justice system through citizen action programs . . ."

"That program must contain plans that encourage citizens who are the victims of crime or a witness of crime to go to the police, report the crime, and stand ready to become a willing participant in any subsequent action.

"The criminal justice system, in turn, must operate to serve the people, organize itself so it meets the wishes and preferences of the public, and set up convenient administrative processes that aid, not hinder, the public's participation.

"When citizen interest and participation become an integral part of the criminal justice system, then the nation will begin to make a real impact on crime," Santarelli said.

The concept for the National Crime Panel study stems from a smaller pilot survey conducted by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice published in 1967. That study showed that unreported crime also was twice as high as reported to police.

Helena Burglary Program Praised by Monitors

The Helena Burglary Reduction Program has been judged a success by an L.E.A.A. Field Monitor team. Following an on-site inspection in February the monitor reported "this particular project could possibly become a model for other cities in the State of Montana and in other states also."

The Burglary Reduction Program which was funded by the Board of Crime Control and Model Cities in 1972, and renewed in 1973, had the ambitious goal of reducing burglary by 50% over a two year period. In 1973, the commercial burglary rate declined 38.7 per cent. In the first quarter of 1974, the rate dropped 56 per cent.

The first phase of the program concentrated on commercial burglary. A silent alarm system was purchased by the Helena Police Department and security visits were made to local merchants.

A multi-media campaign to promote public awareness of the burglary reduction program was instituted. A supplement to the Sunday newspaper was produced to kick-off the campaign. Security booklets were printed and mailed to residents and businessmen. Television and radio spots also were aired to support the overall campaign.

Helena Police Captain Bill Koepp, director of the project, visited local schools and civic organizations to discuss security.

The overall drop in commercial burglary was accompanied by a 6 per cent increase in residential burglary. This "spill-over" effect is being met by an increased emphasis on residential theft prevention. The Helena Police Department is instituting an "Operation Theft Guard" program to increase the security of Helena residents.

Federal funding of the burglary program will expire June 30, 1974. The Helena Police Department plans to continue the program, however, to hold down property crime in the capital city.

S.P.A. Adds New Staff, Reorganizes

The State Planning Agency has reorganized and added two staff members to provide more complete service to local agencies.

Paul Ferda, a Great Falls native and a Cascade County deputy sheriff, for the past two years, is the field monitor for Region III. He will assist the Regional Advisory Council in its functions as well as assisting local criminal justice agencies in developing and implementing subgrant applications. Ferda was the principal of Great Falls Central High School and has worked 15 years in secondary education.

Marvin Dye is the agency's grant auditor. He will assure that subgrantees comply with federal and state regulations concerning expenditures. Dye is a native of Cut Bank and was formerly employed by the Office of the Legislative Auditor. He was graduated from MSU with a bachelors degree in accounting in June, 1973.

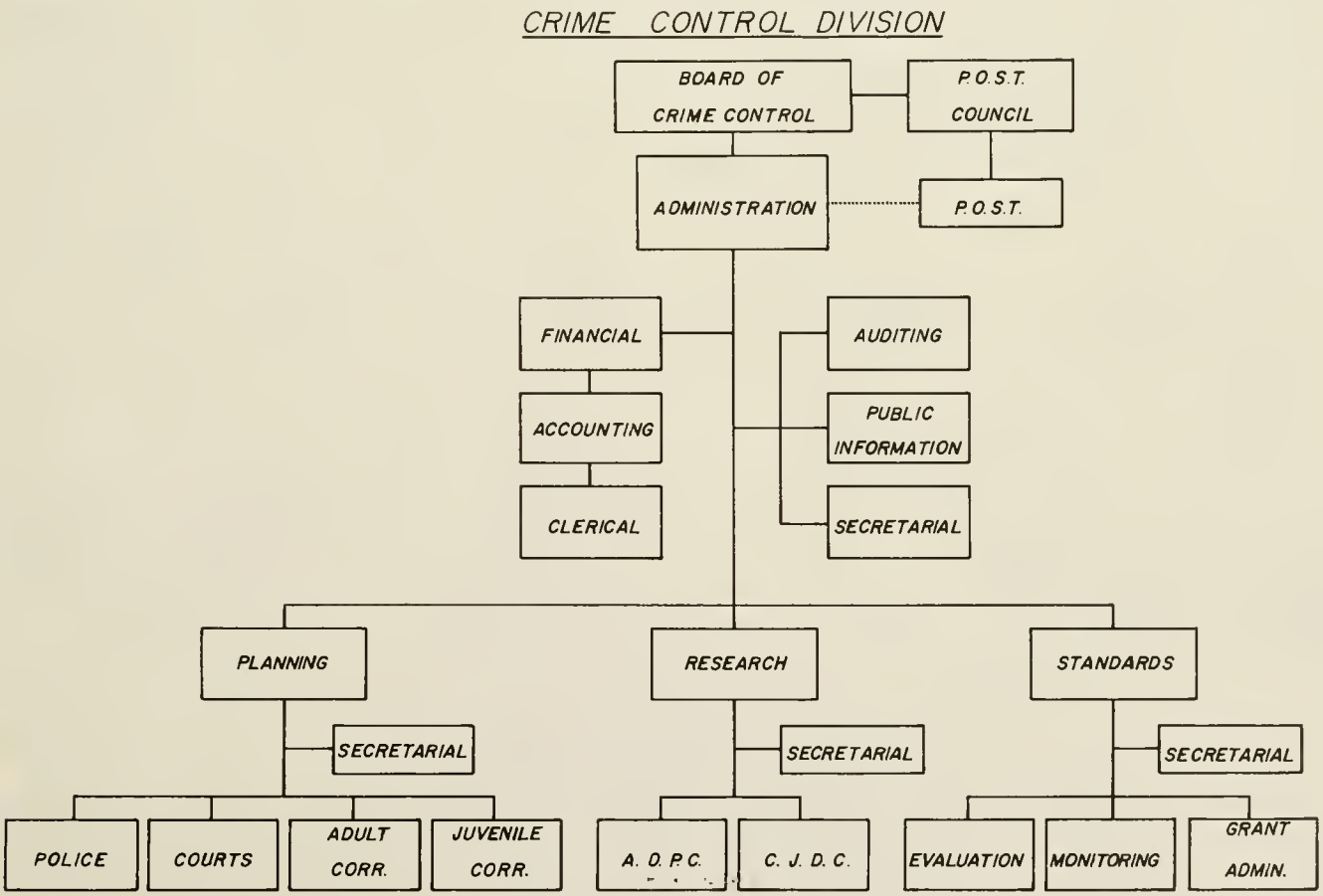
A general reorganization of the agency was made to provide a broader range of services to local agencies—particularly in evaluation of subgrants and development of information systems. The agency has been classified into four bureaus, administrative, planning, research and standards as shown in the following chart.

The Planning Bureau, under the direction of Bill Wolfe, is responsible for developing the annual plan. The planners work with regional and local officials to develop innovative new programs and to budget available federal funds for those programs.

The Research Bureau, directed by Wally White, includes the automatic data processing center and the criminal justice data center. The Bureau collects data for planning and is assisting local agencies in the development of uniform recordkeeping systems.

The Standards Bureau under the direction of Don Crabbe is responsible for the overall administration of grants including field monitoring and evaluation.

The Administration Bureau is responsible for overall supervision. It includes grant monitoring, financial control and public information. The Peace Officers Standards and Training Council and staff are an advisory arm of the Board of Crime Control.



Youth Home Conference Held

The second annual conference of District Youth Guidance Home supervisory board personnel was conducted at Fairmont Hot Springs, May 5th through 7th. Miriam Pew of the faculty of the University of Minnesota led discussion of the problems encountered by house parents and the administrative problems of operation of a home.

The conference recommended that a larger state staff be made available to assist in operation of homes. Specifically, a full-time director should be employed by the state. Conference participants also agreed that specialized training should be available to house parents and supervisory board members.

The conference was attended by representatives of all nine homes and from the Crow and Blackfoot reservations.

P.O.S.T. Offers Video Series

The Peace Officers Standards and Training Council, in conjunction with the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, has developed a video cassette field training program.

The series of tapes — each approximately 20 minutes in length can be shown on color TV monitors also available from the P.O.S.T. Council.

The cassettes can be used as "refresher" material for in-service training of officers who have completed training or by recruits who have not had basic training at the M.L.E.A.

Sixteen tapes concerning patrol procedures, driving skills, bombs and self defense and use of weapons are currently available.

The video-cassette training program has been in the Glasgow, Glendive, Billings and Bozeman areas.

During June the program is being offered in the Helena area.

The P.O.S.T. Council with MLEA staff assistance has upgraded the basic and advanced courses. After January 1, 1975, the basic recruit curriculum will be a 280 hour, six-week course. P.O.S.T. has also approved an intermediate course that MLEA will present in the near future.

As of April 10, 1974, P.O.S.T. has issued 298 basic certificates, 1 intermediate, 1 advanced, 50 professional instructor certificates and 1 general instructor certificate. P.O.S.T. is accepting applications for the intermediate and advanced certificates.

Installation of radios and other equipment will no longer be eligible for federal funding according to policy formally adopted by the Board of Crime Control in April.

Regional Chairmen Approve Planning, Equipment Policy

Regional planning input and policy of equipment purchases were the main items discussed at the Regional Advisory Council chairman's meeting April 23rd in Helena.

The chairman adopted the concept of regional planning input described by Planning Bureau Chief, Bill Wolfe.

The chairman also approved a set of recommended equipment guidelines prepared by the state planning agency staff. The guidelines recommend basic equipment needed for each officer, car and agency. The Board of Crime Control reviewed the list at its April meeting and established which items were eligible for funding assistance. A copy of those guidelines has been mailed to all criminal justice agencies.

House Passes Survivor's Benefits

The House passed H.R. 11321 April 24, which would provide a $50,000 federal payment to surviving dependents of public safety officers who die from injuries sustained in the line of duty. Eligible public safety officers include law enforcement officers and firemen whether serving with or without pay. The term "law enforcement officer" is defined broadly and would include policemen, correctional officers, prison guards, probation and parole officers, as well as officers involved in juvenile delinquency and narcotic addiction.

A similar piece of legislation, S. 15 passed the Senate March 29, 1973. If the Senate declines to accept the House version a conference will be necessary to compromise the difference.

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 71